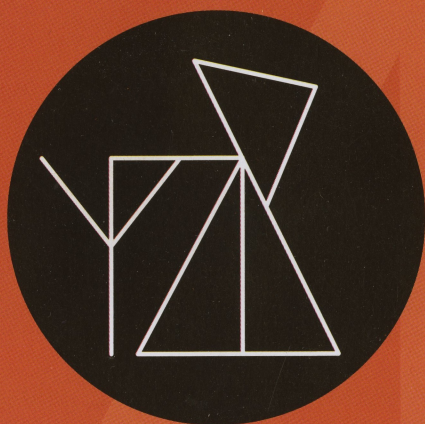




Digital Cultural Routes of Rethymno



HELLENIC REPUBLIC
Ministry of Culture

Ephorate
of Antiquities
of Rethymno

2024

Digital Cultural Routes

in archaeological sites and monuments of the Regional Unit of Rethymno

A digital tour of the cultural heritage of the Regional Unit of Rethymno, gives the visitor the opportunity to learn about archaeological sites and monuments, from prehistoric to modern times, through a series of applications and to navigate digitally to selected sites of archaeological interest. Some of the applications are activated on site, enhancing the visiting experience, while others can be accessed remotely.

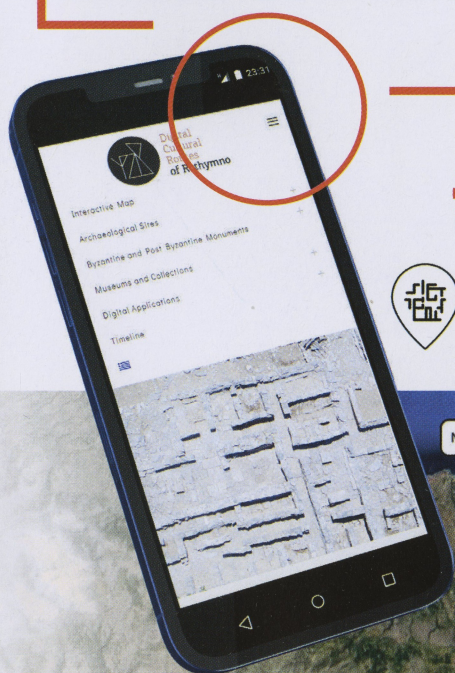


Archaeological site of Zominthos

DIGITAL INTERACTIVE TOUR

- Thematic digital tour of the protopalatial Centre of Monastiraki in Amari and the minoan cemetery of Armenoi in Rethymno, of the Final Palatial / Post-Palatial period.
- Interactive digital presentation of the protopalatial Centre of Monastiraki in Amari on a touch screen.
- Interactive digital presentation of the minoan protopalatial site of Apodoulou in Amari on a touch screen.
- Digital tour of the minoan Palatial Centre of Zominthos in Anogia.
- Digital thematic tour of selected Byzantine and post-Byzantine monuments.

Scan the qr code on the back cover of the brochure, visit the project website and download the apps on your mobile phone.



INTERACTIVE MAP



Selected
Archaeological
Sites



Selected
Byzantine
Monuments



Museums and
Collections

NECROPOLIS AT ARMENOI



MINOAN PALATIAL CENTRE MONASTIRAKI



APODOULOU OF AMARI



ZOMINTHOS



SELECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES



Archaeological site of Monastiraki in Amari.

Palatial center of the Protopalatial period (1900 BC - 1700 BC), in direct connection with the palatial center of Phaistos. Notable finds include a clay model of a shrine and sealing archives.

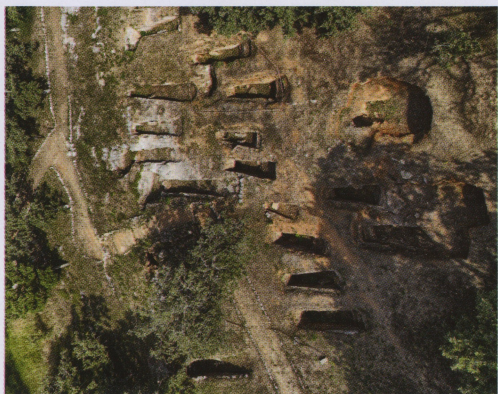


Archaeological site of Apodoulou in Amari.

Minoan protopalatial settlement (c. 1900 BC - 1700 BC), in connection with the palatial centers of Monastiraki and Phaistos, and with traces of the use during the Neopalatial period (1700 BC - 1450 BC).

Archaeological site of Zominthos in Anogia.

Minoan Palatial Centre of the Protopalatial and Neopalatial period (1900 BC-1450 BC) at high altitude, in direct connection with the Ideon Andron Cave and Knossos. It is included in the serial nomination file for the registration of the Minoan Palatial Centres on the UNESCO World Heritage List.



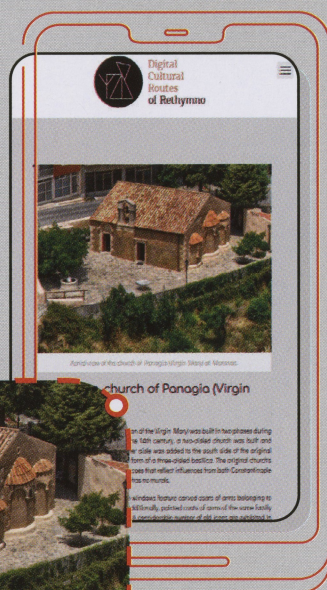
Archaeological site of Armenoi in Rethymno.

The cemetery of the Final Palatial - Postpalatial period (c. 1425 BC - 1210 BC) consisted of 231 carved chamber tombs with an entrance passage, organised in three clusters. It yielded a number of grave goods, such as an inscribed stirrup amphora, a Mycenaean helmet, a wicker basket, bronze weapons and jewelry.

BYZANTINE AND POST-BYZANTINE MONUMENTS

- Anogia, church of Agios Ioannis Prodromos and Panagia
- Livadia in Mylopotamos, church of Archangel Michael and Panagia
- Meronas in Amari, church of Panagia
- Lampini in Agios Vasileios, church of Panagia Lampini
- Finikias in Agios Vasileios, monastery of Archangel Michael
- Myriokefala in Rethymno, monastery of Panagia Antiphonetria

as well as numerous other monuments: early Byzantine basilicas, churches with wall-paintings, fortifications, traditional settlements.



EXHIBITS

Digital exhibits from archaeological sites, monuments and museums.



TIMELINE

Period



Prehistoric Times



Historical Times



Byzantine and
Post-Byzantine
Times



Modern Times



Explore the archaeological sites and monuments of Rethymno through time, from prehistoric to modern times.

Digital
Cultural
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of Rethymno

(ca. 1700 - 1450 BC)

Neopalatial Period

During this period, the Minoan civilization reached its peak. The occupation of Rethymno during this time is well documented. The published results of archaeological excavations conducted in the area for the geographical position of the city of Rethymno, on the one hand, and the presence of the Minoan civilization that reached its peak in the island of Crete, on the other hand, have led to the conclusion that the city of Rethymno was a significant center of the Minoan civilization. The city continued to operate for a long time and its importance was reflected in the wealth of its archaeological remains. At the same time, local settlements in the mountainous areas of the northern coast, such as Kato Chorio and Pori, continued to flourish, probably due to the mineral wealth of the region.



Prepalatial Pk. Neopalatial Period Venetian

Protogeom. Geom. Hellenistic Second By. Period
End of 1st Century Classical First Byzantine Period

Archaeological Sites · Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Monuments · Museums and Collections · Digital Applications · Timeline

RETHYMNO THROUGH HISTORY



Map of Rethymno by M. Beniamini (1870)

Palaeolithic period

3D REPRESENTATIONS

Take a virtual tour, through the 3D representations of the archaeological sites of Monastiraki (1900-1700 BC) and Apodoulou in Amari (1900-1700 BC), selected tombs from the Late Minoan III Cemetery of Armenoi Rethymnon (1425-1210 BC), as well as the church of Panagia in Patsos Amari (14th century AD).



Digital Cultural Routes of Rethymno



Take a digital tour and discover archaeological sites
and monuments of the Regional Unit of Rethymno.

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